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NO. 5.

The Intelligencer Job Office.

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Political.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 8.
In the House, a large number of bills were introduced and referred without debate. The Committee on Elections reported that no person who had given aid or comfort to the rebellion should be allowed to swear in; but disloyalty of constituents, or illegality of elections, should not prevent members from holding certificates and swearing. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A resolution calling for the proceedings in the Cabinet on reconstruction passed—103 to 26.

Mr. Butler moved that a special committee of five, with powers to send for persons and papers, be appointed to investigate the assassination proceedings, and that the committee promise the protection of the House to accomplices who have not been tried or sentenced, who may give valuable evidence. The rules were suspended and the resolution passed.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee of Nine, introduced the following bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the Act of the 2d day of March, 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of the Act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were illegal and void; and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the Military Commanders of the respective Districts and to the authority of Congress.

Sec. 2. That the said Act to which this is a supplement, shall be construed to authorize the officer assigned to the command of any military district, under said Act, whenever he shall deem it necessary to the due performance of his duties under said Act, to remove or suspend from office any municipal or State officer, or person exercising authority under or by authority of any so-called State Government existing in his district; and the said officer assigned to the command as aforesaid, is hereby empowered to appoint another person in the stead of the officer or person so removed, if he shall deem proper so to do; and whenever he may deem it necessary as aforesaid to prohibit, suspend or set aside any Act or proceeding of any such State or municipal government, or any act or thing done under or by authority of its authorities; and all acts heretofore done by any such officer in accordance herewith, shall be deemed valid.

Sec. 3. That the Boards of Registration of the several military districts established by the Acts to which this is supplementary, shall admit to registration only such persons as they deem entitled to be registered, by the Acts aforesaid; they shall not regard the taking of the oath prescribed in the Act of March 23, 1867, as conclusive evidence of the person taking it to be registered, but *prima facie* only; and may receive such evidence under oath relating thereto as they may deem proper, either from the person applying to be registered or others; and either of the members of said Boards is hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations and examine witnesses, touching the right of any person to be registered; and said Boards of Registration may strike from the list of voters the name of any one already registered, who, in their judgment, improperly took the oath prescribed in the Acts to which this is supplementary, or as not entitled by said Acts to be registered; the record of evidence shall not be required by said Boards to prove their participation in the rebellion, but *prima facie* evidence shall be sufficient to establish the fact of such participation; and said Boards of Registration shall not be bound or governed in their action by any opinion of any officer of the United States Government.

Sec. 4. That no civil court of the United States, or of any State, shall have jurisdiction of any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, against any such District Commander, or any officer or person acting by his authority, for or on account of the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this Act, or the Acts to which it is supplementary.

Sec. 5. That no District Commander shall be relieved from the command assigned to him under the aforesaid Acts, unless the Senate shall have first advised and consented thereto; or unless by sentence of a court martial he shall be cashiered or dismissed from serving in the army, or unless he shall consent to be so relieved.

Sec. 6. That the time for the completion of the registration of persons properly qualified to vote, may be extended by orders of the said several District Commanders to any day prior to the first day of October, Anno Domini 1867.

Mr. Stevens accepted the following as an additional section:

Any person who shall attempt to prevent the execution of these laws shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be liable to a fine of \$5,000, or imprisonment for one year. The right of any person to be registered as a legal voter shall in no respect be changed or affected by the President's pardon for participation in the rebellion.

Mr. Stevens moved the previous question, and the House votes to-morrow, at 1 o'clock. Adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, introduced a bill on reconstruction. The Senate, by a vote of 36 to 5, refused to take up the joint resolution,

thanking Generals Sheridan, Sickles, Schofield and Pope. Mr. Grimes thought it would be very premature to pass these resolutions at this time. They were not sufficiently informed of the merits of the case, to be able to judge; formerly the thanks of Congress were only tendered on extraordinary occasions, and it was considered a great compliment to any one to receive them; but if this kind of precedent was to be established, they would next be tendering thanks to the governors of the territories and to the governors of our new Russian possessions. Several other ineffectual efforts to introduce general legislation failed, when the Senate adjourned.

The following is section second of the bill reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee:

That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary Act is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, who has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote, and the words, "executive or judicial office in any State," in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of the several laws of the State.

WASHINGTON, July 9.
In the Senate, the Judiciary reconstruction bill was taken up, and the day consumed in arguing the point whether military commanders should be allowed to appoint civilians to vacant State offices. Adjourned, without definite action.

In the House, the reconstruction bill was resumed, and the sixth section modified by striking out the words, "or unless he shall consent to be relieved," and inserting instead, "or in arrest, punishable with dismissal from the army, or disqualified by sickness from the performance of his duties;" and the bill passed—yeas 117; nays, 30; viz: Adams, Barnes, Eldridge, Getz, Glossbrenner, Hotchkiss, Marshall, McCullough, Morgan, Morrissey, Mudgett, Nicklack, Nicholson, Noel, Phillips, Randall, Robinson, Ross, Stigreeves, Steward, Stone, Taber, VanDulane, VanTrump, Wood. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 10.
In the House, the time for taking evidence in the Kentucky election was extended to December. A committee of five was appointed to inquire into the treatment of Union prisoners, with power to send for persons and papers. A bill was introduced extending the provisions of the homestead Act to Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The Committee on Foreign Relations was directed to inquire whether any American citizen had been arrested and convicted in Great Britain for words spoken in America. Mr. Watson stated that the Judiciary Committee had requested him to say that they were not ready to report on impeachment. Mr. Boutwell offered a concurrent resolution to adjourn to October next, eliciting a warm debate, which was interrupted by the announcement of Denison's death. After eulogies, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the consideration of the Judiciary Committee's reconstruction bill was renewed, and an amendment giving commanders power to fill vacancies, by appointing citizens or detailed soldiers, was adopted by 29 to 15. The following was added to the sixth section: "Where holding such office at the time of the rebellion or before." Denison's death was announced and eulogies pronounced. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 11.
In the Senate, Howard withdrew his amendment, which specified certain classes entitled to register, with the remark, that as there was a large share of judicial power left in the hands of district commanders, it would, perhaps, be as well to leave them to determine the matter. The fourth section was amended by adding, that any person appointed by a district commander may be removed by him. Drake introduced an amendment, demanding some additional guarantees preliminary to the admission of representatives; but it was ruled out of order. Drake appealed from the Chair. The Senate sustained the Chair by 24 to 13. Buckalew offered his amendment, making the vote for Congressmen cumulative, and giving each elector as many votes as there were Congressional Districts in the State; and allowing him to cast all his votes for one candidate, or divide them at pleasure; which was ruled out of order—22 to 7. The Senate continues in session, and will probably not adjourn until a vote is obtained.

In the House, after unimportant business, the consideration of the concurrent resolution of adjournment was resumed. Elaborate arguments with regard to impeachment ensued. Finally, Stevens moved the previous question on the resolution that the Judiciary Committee be ordered to report partially this session. The demand for the previous question was not sustained. Wilson moved that the committee be ordered to report at the next session, and that it be allowed to print 1,000 copies of the report. There was a demand for the previous question, which was sustained, and the resolution passed. Stevens then said he abandoned the matter, and moved that the resolution lie on the table. The House adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

At 8 o'clock, the Senate passed the bill and adjourned.

The ladies, many of them, drive their own equipages in New York. Rumor says they go at a very fast rate.

Tennessee and Brownlow.

The New York World is photographing Tennessee since the surrender. The reader familiar with the history of the last two or three years will readily recognize the truthfulness of the picture from the few glimpses furnished below:

A month or two prior to the surrender in 1865, under the auspices of this military government, a convention of the people was called to re-organize civil government, and under an amended constitution—the chief of the new features being the formal abolition and prohibition of slavery—the people elected a Governor and Legislature. Simultaneous with the inauguration of this government was the surrender at Appomattox Court House, and in the course of a few weeks, the citizens of the State who had been absent in the rebel armies, and in other ways had become participants in the act of rebellion, returned. The men composing this new government were for the most part obscure and illiterate, filled in many instances with the bad passions engendered by four years of neighborhood strife, and some of them rare types of villainy during the war. Of its head, nothing need be mentioned but his name—Brownlow. It is the synonym of personal and political infamy. The wretch, before the war, was notorious as a political slangwhanger, who disgraced the pulpit from which he professed to teach. There was not a decent man in the church, or political party to which he was attached, that did not know him for a low-minded, impudent charlatan. He was then barely tolerated; but he was the filthiest of the scum that rose to the surface in the civil war. The position he has attained seems to have intensified all the meaner and more malignant qualities of his nature. It is very severe, but it is really almost just to say that the large majority of the Legislature were fit associates and instruments of this miserable creature's ambition; and the citizens of Tennessee (Union men and rebels alike) have been misgoverned by this scoundrel and his faction ever since. Under them, speculation of the public funds have rivalled robbery of the people by taxation, until the State is on the verge of bankruptcy, and the people are impoverished and enervated by despair at the wretchedness in which they wallow.—Good men have been proscribed from office, tyrannically thrust out, if by chance they were in, effectually excluded by a franchise law which intends to permit none but the myriads and retainers of this oligarchy of both colors to vote.—Felonies of the blackest dye have been pardoned, and crime openly advised and patronized by official proclamations. This faction utterly destitute of political principles, perhaps too ignorant to comprehend them, and certainly too depraved to abide them, if an opportunity were offered to sell themselves for office, have placed themselves under the control of the Radical leaders, who are manipulating the Southern territory for "decisive and trustworthy (Republican) majorities" in the Presidential election of next year. They are liberally supplied with money by the Royal Leagues of the Northern States, and are using it through oath-bound agencies of the same kind in that State, and through the Freedmen's Bureau. They have organized a "loyal" militia to harass, oppress and terrify the people from the polls, and by every desperate and high-handed measure that political knavery is master of, are seeking to make sure their own tenure of office, and do the will of their masters at Washington.

The Execution of Santa Anna.

The New York Times assumes that the reported execution of Gen. Santa Anna is true, and says:

It is but a few weeks since Santa Anna left this city in a very mysterious manner to raise the flag of his own ambition upon the soil on which he has been such a prominent actor during the last half century. He had resided in this vicinity since last summer, having taken up his residence here as a more advantageous place for his operations than St. Thomas, where he had lived as an exile for the greater part of the time since his downfall from power twelve years ago. As our readers know, his landing at Vera Cruz last month was prevented partly through the interference of the American naval officer; and the vessel in which he was a passenger having left that part of the coast in despair, was overtaken by a Mexican frigate near the coast of Yucatan, and he was landed at the port of Sisal, where, as we learn, he was speedily executed, doubtless by orders, special or general, that had been issued by the Government of Juarez.

The eagerness of Santa Anna to get back to Mexico has been even greater during the last few months than it was during the palmy days of Maximilian's empire. It was ostensibly to uphold the empire that he attempted to get to Vera Cruz three years ago; and it was ostensibly to uphold the Republic that he attempted to reach the same point now. But what he actually sought in both cases was merely the opportunity to gratify his own ambition by placing himself in a position where he might seize the reins of power in one of the upheavals which are forever repeating themselves in Mexico. He was actuated by no such motives as moved Maximilian when he established himself in Mexico; he was laboring under no such delusions as overcame that unfortunate prince; he was the victim of no such circumstances as led the Austrian first to a throne and then to a prison and death. He knew the character of the Mexican people, and their condition and their institutions, and no man had a better opportunity of knowing their will

and their purposes. He knew that the Juarez Government, which is now enjoying the bloody revel of a Mexican triumph, regarded him as an enemy, for he had been directly warned of the fact; and he knew that he was repudiated by the Mexican people of both parties, for all his attempts to curry favor with them had resulted only in rebuffs and insults. He went to Mexico fully aware of his chances of meeting the reception which he actually got, and perfectly conscious that he was inviting the fate which he has suffered. He has gone the way to which he himself has condemned many of his opponents; and to which doubtless many of his executioners will, in their turn, be subjected by successful rivals. In his death, Mexico has lost a dangerous man, and the fact might be matter of congratulation to her, were her soil not still swarming with others of precisely the same character.

Letter from Gen. Sickles.

The annexed letter upon the subject of reconstruction, and urging a general amnesty, is addressed to Senator TRUMBULL, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. We copy from the Charleston News:

MY DEAR SIR: I have decided not to begin registration in this District, until Congress determines who shall be registered. I trust, therefore, that it will be the pleasure of Congress to extend the time for the completion of my registration, until—say, October or November. If I proceed now, and disregard the wishes of the President, my action would be regarded as insubordination; if I follow his intimations, many would probably be registered not eligible according to the true interpretation of the Acts of Congress.

If it is meant that all who have held any office—Federal, State, or municipal—having taken an oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in rebellion, or given aid and comfort, etc., are disfranchised, this should be expressly declared, otherwise, if left to construction, it may be held that no other officers are included than those classes enumerated in Article VI. of the Constitution, and that even as to these, a full pardon removes the disfranchisement.

It is meant to exclude lawyers, they should be expressly mentioned, or else described by some classification; as for example, after the word "office," add "licensed calling or employment or profession." Otherwise, if the eligibility of lawyers be left to construction, it may be held that a lawyer is not a public officer, although a functionary of a court or other judicial body.

The truth is, we have now in operation two distinct systems of reconstruction, originated by Congress, and engrafted upon the President's plan of reconstruction. The first Congressional plan is expressed in the Howard Constitutional Amendment; leaving suffrage to be regulated by the several States, and imposing upon certain classes of persons disfranchisement for office, as a punishment for rebellion and as a safeguard for the future. That plan having been refused by the rebel States, Congress passed the Reconstruction Acts, which form a second scheme of reconstruction, entirely distinct in principle and plan from the former. In the second plan, Congress assumes control of the question of suffrage, which is extended to all who can take a prescribed oath, and also enforces the disfranchisement for office, which would have been the penal and conservative feature of the first plan. Now, it seems to me that the true conservative guarantee against reaction is in the addition made to the loyal vote by the enfranchisement of the colored people. That being done, the occasion for the disfranchisement clause ceases. Hence, the true solution, I believe, is to declare, with universal suffrage, a general amnesty—naming the exceptions. A more liberal amnesty is, in my judgment, essential to the success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It will enlarge the range of popular choice for the important judicial, executive, and legislative departments of the State government, otherwise inconspicuously confined to classes very few of whom are fit to hold office. The people can surely be entitled to judge and select from those who took part in the rebellion, the men at once qualified and sincere in their adhesion to the new order of things. Such men, being eligible to office, will have motives to identify themselves with reconstruction, and to support the views of the majority. Now, more than ever, men of ability and experience in public business are needed for the State governments in the South; and it is truly unfortunate that at such a moment, nearly all who know anything of public affairs, and especially those who could fill judicial stations, are disfranchised. This exposes the experiment of general suffrage to needless hazards. If the experiment fail, it is most likely to fail from the inability of the people to put in office those who could and would assure success. It would have been advantageous, perhaps, to have removed many disaffected persons, especially Judges, Sheriffs and Magistrates, in the execution of the Sixth Section of the Act of 2nd March, if competent successors could have been found among those who are eligible to office. And I would regard the possession now of a wider field of choice for civil officers, as one of the most effective instruments in the execution of the military authority conferred upon the District Commanders. As it is, I find myself prevented, as will the people by and by, from securing for the public service men of aptitude and character, whose reputation is as certain as the devotion of the most consistent loyalist. In truth,

the zeal of some of the converts outruns the discretion of many of the faithful. With reference to other practical suggestions, it might be useful if Congress, by one of its committees, interrogated the Commanding officers of the several Districts upon the operation of the Reconstruction Acts, and the further legislation required.

Very respectfully,
D. E. SICKLES.

Miscellaneous Reading.

An Eloquent Address.

On Wednesday evening, 27th ult., Hon. JAMES T. BRADY delivered the following beautiful address at the Academy of Music, New York, during an entertainment for the benefit of the destitute in the South, given under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity of that city. The programme consisted of music by distinguished artists, in connection with this address, which we find in the last number of the *National Freeman*:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Such is the ordinary language of courtesy when a speaker presents himself before a mixed assemblage on public occasions; and having now dismissed that phrase, permit me to address the gentlemen present by an application more endearing, and which in its present connection falls from my lips for the first time in my life, "Brother Masons." And I must say, so far as the gratification of a mere personal feeling is concerned, I wish I could add something more beautiful and graceful, and say "Sister Masons." (Applause.) I have been informed by gentlemen connected with this most venerable and honored institution that it has not for ever been divested of this grace in its organization. Two women have at least in its history adorned it by being admitted as members. One, Lady Walworth, the daughter of Lord Doneraile, at whose father's house in Dublin a meeting of Masons was held, of which Order he was a member. There had been some repairs done to the house, and a little unfinished space was left, to which the ingenuity of woman might be applied with the aid of that familiar implement, a scissors—(applause)—with which she managed to make a little hole through which she could get a limited view of the ceremonies. She was, however, detected. It has never been known up to this time what prompted the act, though some slanderous historian suggested it might be curiosity. (Laughter.) But no reasonable person will say there was any warrant for that. (Continued laughter.) But she did make the examination, and as it was not absolutely necessary to take her life, which no Mason could possibly do, she was admitted to the Order, and from thenceforth with her apron, a very appropriate garment, she went through the city devoting herself to the education of the young orphans of her native city. The next woman admitted to the Order was Madame Kirkenau, a distinguished French woman, who excited the satire and provoked the sneers of the famous critic Voltaire, who taunted and reproached her with having connected herself with this institution. She answered him by saying of the institution "that she loved it because it demonstrates the beauty of doing good." In a beautiful piece by the dramatist, in one of whose temples we now stand, in that beautiful play of Shylock, he introduces to us the great advocate, who figures in one of his passages second to none in eloquence, persuasion and power. He illustrates the character of Portia, and she comes to my mind in virtue of that beautiful speech placed upon her eloquent lips by the orator; where she speaks of mercy:

"The quality of mercy is not strained
It droppeth as the rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed—
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

And in a presence like this, one to-night naturally inquires why this large assemblage of persons of the Order, of men whose brotherhood extends all over creation, and which has come down in majesty and beauty through centuries? Why is it graced by the presence of ladies, who frequently, for domestic reasons—reasons no doubt of love towards husbands, fathers and brothers—have felt inclined to speak harshly and judge partially of the Order? Nothing is more appropriate than that the delicate sex should be here and everywhere where Masons are gathered together; for there is no order of men on earth who have established in their institutions such sacred and loyal obligations for the honor of their sex. (Great applause.) I regard those women there to-night as encouraging to us to come forward for one of the noblest purposes that ever stirred the heart and excited the motives of men to a direct termination of the purposes which benevolence can attain. It is most gratifying to me that I am permitted to enjoy the grand privilege of speaking a few words in the cause for which we are convened. On the ticket sent to me I saw printed these few eloquent, pathetic, tearful, terrible words: "The cry of the poor." This is no catch of the pen; it is no sketch of the fancy—it is a solid, stern truth; and while I stand here before you to-night here are those who have been brought up at the South, delicately fostered in the arms of mothers who bent over them with smiles benignant as that heaven to which in childhood we look up towards the Master of the Universe—men, women, and children educated and nurtured in the lap of luxury, are to-night suffering from the pinching want of the commonest necessities of life. We are here to-night that those who cry for bread, as if in the wilderness, may have manna sent to them through the agency of this meeting. We

are here to answer the cries of famishing women and children, and of strong men so impoverished and debilitated as to be unfit to labor for bread for their little ones. We are to vindicate the high character of the Order, and to show that no man can surpass it in noble and charitable deeds. (Applause.) This is their mission, and they are ever true to the principles, precepts and practices of their Order; and it is their pride always to be engaged in that work which the great American poet, Bryant calls "the labor of good to men—unpublished charity, unbroken faith." Healing shall come from them on the wings of the wind, even to the Pacific and to the frozen regions of the pole. It is peculiarly interesting to contemplate our duty to the South, in view of the grand circumstances developed during the war so lately brought to a close. When it broke out, from its very nature it disrupted families, and severed the ties of personal friendship. It made faces accustomed to look at each other radiant with smiles, turn to looks of hate. It obstructed the government, and made it topple to its very ruin. It may be even said to have struck at the very foundation of religion. But through all this it left Masonry standing in all its grandeur, perfectly intact. Masonry, that had defied empires and emperors, monarchs and sovereigns of every degree, foes of every kind, high and low, weak and powerful,—still comes down to us beautiful and perfect at this hour. It illustrates that when it was founded it was founded in strict adherence to the principles of love to the Deity, and proves to-day that now, as it has ever done heretofore, it adheres to the great Master through all time. And now to-night, when it is represented here for the purpose of obtaining means to send sustenance for the life of their famishing brothers and sisters in the South, may God come down as if by direct interposition and enter into our hearts, and come to the tabernacle of our souls, and fill us with a spiritual determination that to-night, and to-morrow, and for weeks and months, and through the year, we shall contribute to the relief of these suffering people. And our example shall be imitated all over the Union—aye, all over the world. Wherever the cry of their distress may be heard the Masons will gather together and send aid and comfort to our afflicted brethren. That I have been appointed to take a part in this great work, that I have been made the humble instrument to you to-night, has given me the most intense gratification. I have had in past years an intimate acquaintance with a large number of that ardent, spirited and proud race who are now bent in anguish over ruined hopes and ambitions prostrated; and I fear that some of them will not permit us to do all we wish for their improvement. I would not speak in reference to political questions, and, in a social point of view, I wish to Heaven the men of the South, putting questions of reconstruction aside, stretch out our arms for their protection, and seeing us would rush to us, and putting away all political and groveling impulses, accept our hearts and hands, and press as that we might help them to sustain life and preserve the remnant of their pride. You, my brothers, stand on the common platform of humanity; we are all wayfarers towards a common doom, approaching the ultimate judgment seat of our Maker. Therefore, my brethren of the South, we need not ask you to cease any debate or agitation which, in a political sense, may secure you what you value and recognize as your right. Do unite with us Masons, and we will devote ourselves to support every person, under the sublime dictates of charity, kindness and benevolence.

FAITH.—Some time ago a boy was discovered in the street, evidently intelligent, but sick. A man who had the feeling of kindness strongly developed, went to ask him what he was doing there.

"Waiting for God to come to me."

"What do you mean?" said the gentleman, touched by the pathetic tone of the answer of the boy, in whose eyes and flushed face he saw the evidence of fever.

"God sent for mother and father and little brother, and took them away to his home in the sky; and mother told me when she was sick that God would take care of me. I have no home, nobody to give me anything, and so I came out here, and have been looking so long up in the sky for God to come and take care of me, as mother said he would. He will come, won't he? Mother never told a lie."

"Yes, my lad," said the man, overcome with emotion; "he has sent me to take care of you."

You should have seen his eyes flash, and a smile of triumph break over his face, as he said:

"Mother never told me a lie, sir; but you have been so long on the way."

What a lesson of truth! and how this incident shows the effect of never deceiving children with tales.

WOMAN'S WILL.—Dip the Atlantic ocean dry with a teaspoon; twist your heel into the toe of your boot; make post-masters perform their promises; and subscribers pay the printer; send up fishing books with balloons and fish for stars; when the rain comes down like the cataract of Niagara remember where you left your umbrella; choke a musquito with a brick-bat; in short, prove all things hitherto considered impossible, but never attempt to coax a woman to say she "will," when she has made up her mind to say she "won't."

Sir John Irwin was a favorite with George III, who once observed to him: "They tell me, Sir John, that you love a glass of wine."

"Those," replied Irwin, "who so informed your majesty, have done me a great injustice—they should have said a 'bottle.'"